parts of the State. arts of the State and it is recollected that he now reis considered, and it is reconfected that he now receires the one Country of the Senate, of which occasionalthousands and tens of thousands are printed, is it ly thousands and the franking duties should have been

so greatly increased?
The travelling Elector of the Caroline District, alias the Paul Pry of the Bowling Green Post office, has, it the rau 1.7, spears, found a mare's nest, viz: "a huge mass directed to A Samuel, under the frank of Wm. H. Roane. ed to A. Sandase had the post office stamp at Wash-This large bundle turned out to be the Crisis therefore the Crisis must have been sent to Washtherefore the frank of Wm. H. Roane, and then by to A. Samuel."—And the cunning Whig very sahim to concludes that "The Richmond Crisis" is Washington for the purpose of boing franked a different parts of the country. Mr. Roane is entirely a different of any such design. These copies of the Crisis inaccent of any such design. These copies of the Crisis were subscribed for by Mr. Roane, and sent to Washwere subscribed let by little Roane, and sent to Washington-and two other members, not Virginians, handed him some copies, which they did not want. This, we are assured, was the first and only emission of the we are assumed to the constraint of the constraint of the Crisis from Washington, made by Mr. Roane, which is reported by the aforesaid Paul Pry, as a "wanton But we know that several days since, before this Paul Pry was heard of, Mr Roane as well as his two friends requested only one copy of the Crisis to be two tree as to be sent to each—so little ambitious was Mr. Roane of the sent to call the distinction of franking its Nos. Cheering from other States.

We received letters by yesterday's mail from Lan-caster, Ohio, and Indianapolis, in Indiana. They are wied out by the pressure of other Correspondents, a Communications. They will appear in our next. They both enter into details, and promise us the most colliant results in those two States. Our Correspondent com Ohio pledges his character for 8,000 majority for Van Buren in that State. Our letter from Indianapoof the 20th March, sets down the election of Gen. ertain, by a majority of from 7 to 10,000.

New York — The Whig copies the falsified statement the Albany Evening Journal, as to the late township elections, as a proof that the Whigs have gained handsomely since the last spring.—But the Albany Argus malyzes this statement; shows that the Journal has ested its own returns of the last spring, for the puruses of deceiving the public about the Democratic gain this spring. The Argus contains a tabular statement of the result of the town elections in N. York, at which the Democrats have elected 168 Supervisors, and the Whigs 100: and shows that, according to the statement Evening Journal of last year, the Democrats then elected only 140 Supervisors and the Whigs 116

Our friends are in fine spirits in New York-and confident of success in Pennsylvania. Governor Seward, after many misgivings and qualms

f conscience has signed the Registry Law.

"A part only of the provisions of the Law go into efect this spring. The operation of the sections relating Registration is suspended till September, when the ommissioners will commence making up the lists for the fall election .- The Law provides for the appoint ment, by the Governor and Senate, of three Commissioners, who shall divide each ward into election districts, each containing, as near as may be, five hundred rolers. The districts to be numbered and defined by known boundaries."

The excitement it is producing in N. York is intense It forebodes a giorious victory for the Republicans. The meeting at Tanmany Hall on Thursday night was im-mense. The N. Y. Post says, "The crowd which assembled at the Hall was more than could be contained athe building. The Democratic associations of the various wards marched in procession to the Park, where they were addressed by several speakers. The assemlage before the City Hall, amounted it is computed at rethonsand .- These and other symptoms of public feeling portend a mighty mustering of the people for the oming election. The preparations for the election already reach our ears like the roar of many waters. By and by will come the flood in which the enemies of the

ght of suffrage will be overwhelmed." The Democratic Electors of Albany had an immense and enthusiastic meeting, last Monday, and pledged tempselves to stand by the rights of the city of N. York. The 1st gun -Our Democratic gain in New Hamp-

The 2d gun .- The General Election in Connecticut wit place yesterday. Our friends entertain strong hopes carrying Niles as Governor, and a majority of the legislature. There is a good sign that our party are note unted than they have been for three years; and is this. The Conservatives are coming to the rescue; ey have just held a meeting at Hartford, Dr. Phelps the Chair, at which the following resolution was animously adopted:

Replied. That in a crisis like the present, all minor difficulties Resided. That in a crisis like the present, all inhord inhording model be unheeded, and that we should unite as one man, to maintain our principles and preserve the Constitution. We therefore all upon all our friends to discard those aposture and proflipte leaders who, for office, are forming a coalition with the Federal-or, and who would barter and betray the Democratic cause into Felenhands; and to unite with us in the glorious effort for Van Express and Democrates. Such is the manly course which every honest Conser. large majority.

rative in Virginia ought to pursue. They ought to abandon their "apostate and profligate leaders," who are setraying them into the hands of the Federalists and North Carolina .- We have just received the most

substactory information, that this state will go for Mr. Van Buren by a majority of at least 5,000.

ALABAMA.

Extract of a letter from Marion, Perry co., March 18.

"Our cause is daily gaining ground in this county. he only thing necessary to put us in the ascendancy it to tell that such thing had been."

The Standing Army! This new humbug of the Whigs continues to be the cantot their fifth rate politicians, writers and orators. We have no room to-day to expose their misrepresentaions, at length-and to clinch the nail which Vindex and the Valley Star have driven into it. It will be noticed in our next, when we shall publish the whole, the most important part of Mr. Poinsett's last Reort (of the 20th March.) The R. Whig and its Corespondents have signalized themselves, as usual, with be grossest misrepresentations upon this subject. They and about the standing army, as if the active portion the militia, called out under their own officers, drawn om the body of the People, commissioned by the tates, for the purpose of being trained for some ten iss, can by any legitimate employment of the Ena Adjutants General, the Brigade Inspectors, be, &c., are to be appointed by the State, and to ev the orders of "the Commander-in-Chief of the te, Ac. "It will not abstract a single man from dedutence of the State where he resides, nor separate am from the class of citizens to which he belongs."—It ently recommended by Washington and Jeffersoner trained together, is to be nicknamed a Standing Arary So far from its being a Standing Army in itself, the Secretary of War recommends "the organization in the Secretary of War recommends "the organization are secretary of War recommends "the organization in the search of the Continuation of War." But as much material such that the least change, be a Jefersonian Republican in 1840, here stands a Whig Elector ready to explain, and assure the people that these things are really so!—

But our mountain Democrats are so heavy-footed that they cannot "Turn about and whirl about and jump addressing the other day at Abingdon a Whig Conserved with the second of the country of the extraordinary ignorance, if not work, of heldly pronouncing that this hobgoblin state this hobgoblin state has a second with the proposition of the extraordinary ignorance, if not work, or heldly pronouncing that this hobgoblin state has a second with the proposition of the extraordinary ignorance, if not work, or heldly pronouncing that this hobgoblin state has a second or the proposition of the county. Mr. Edward Johnson (a Whig Elector county or the extraordinary ignorance, if not work, or heldly pronouncing that this hobgoblin state and the proposition of the county of the extraordinary ignorance, if not work, or heldly pronouncing that this hobgoblin state and the proposition of the county of the extraordinary ignorance, if not work, or heldly pronouncing that this hobgoblin state and the proposition of the county of the proposition of the county of the proposition of the county of the proposition encement of our struggle for Independence." Igno-ance could go no further—and the Richmond Whig, langh it knows better, is pleased to republish and en-

pletely has his recollection of the fact been oblitethat he seems not to know, that substan-May 1838, by the Militia Committee of the H. of R.

the Republicans (Giles, Nicholas, Gallatin, &c., &c.) moved to reduce that army. What course did Gene-Harrison pursue? Went with the whole body of Federalists against the motion. Yet it is said that he was no Federalist, although he declared that he "certainly felt sentiments favorable to (John Adams's administration.") Mark too the succession of events. Congress adjourned in May, 1800. And eight days after, Gen. H. was appointed by John Adams the Governor of Indiana. He was appointed in the same month, that Callen der was arraigned in this City under the Sedition Act -whilst Federalism was in its zenith-and soon after Mr. Adams had denounced the Republican party of Virginia as one which ought to be ground in dust and ashes. In this State of parties, would John Adams have given him such a distinction, unless he had been his friend. It is amusing to see how the Opposi-tion speak of the General. They make him an intimate friend of Jefferson, Madison, and the Republi-cans—when they entirely omit his affinities to the two Adamses. The Charlottesville Republican says of him that he "was a friend and supporter of Mr. Jefferson, and received an office from him." Why, what prevarication is this? He first received the office from old John Adams-to which Mr. Jefferson re-appointed him. If receiving an office at the hands of Mr. J. makes him a friend and supporter, a previous endowment Howard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as from Mr. Adams makes him of course his friend and supporter. It is remarkable, that the two highest civil offices he ever received were conferred on him by the two Adamses, father and son-and he was the friend and supporter of both-to the extent certainly of supporting the 20,000 standing army of John Adams, viz Dragoons, 2 Major-Generals, 3 Brigadiers, &c., &c., &c.

IT Mr. Botts can send a salt bug full of Daris's to his friends in the Legislature to be carried home with them or sent off through the mails, it is all a miserable ciples, would constitute the strongest candidate. At abuse of the franking privilege! What, in the name of all events, we respectfully and earnestly beg of every upon the Constitution. ustice do the Whigs mean by such miserable and one- generous patriot to submit his claims to the judgment sided clamors. Every thing they do is right—every thing done by a Republican is wrong!

Republicans are ye ready?-Remember-the 23rd of pril! To the Polls! To the Polls! To arms! To arms! Heads up! Our accounts are cheering from all parts of the State. The horizon is bright and brightening. Let every Republican do his duty, and all will be well. T As Address to the People of Virginia, in our

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth.

"Our prospects are most cheering in this county.—
If, by an accident, we should be beaten here, we lose nothing, and we shall give Whiggery such a Pyrrhus York, to harangue the people in his peculiar style of is my firm conviction that both Democratic candidates and pilgrimages of Messrs. Bell, Graves, Underwood gress may do, will be elected. The Old Borough of Norfolk will run and others to Boston and Hartford; the political tours close on the Federal candidate, if not distance him.— of Messrs. Webster, Southard, &c., &c.? Time would There is no apprehension of Nansemond or Princess fail us to signalise the many examples of Whig office. Anne; two good men and true will grace the Halls of holders taking an active part in elections, and of Fedethe Virginia Capitol, other than Federal politicians, ral orators intermeddling with the politics of other from these sterling counties."

of Wm. H. Harrison, the Abolitionist." From Charlotte County, March 31.

I think our chance is more than equal. Caroline, April 3.

"We are going ahead in Old Caroline; and unless I am very much deceived, our worthy friend Corbin will be defeated. A good many Whigs say, they cannot support Harrison.

Extract of a Letter from Louisa, March 30.

will be elected." [We have various other cheering letters from several counties, for which we have no room at present. Among others, one from Randolph, where the contest will be severe, between Sturm and Elliott (of Ledger influence)-but our letter says, that we shall succeed. We have also this memorandum from Winchester— "In the Valley all is bright and brightening. In old Frederick, all is safe-In Morgan, ditto-In Hampshire, one, if not both Delegates, safe-In Jefferson, we have hopes of one."]

> ROANOKE COUNTY. "SALEM, March 30.

"I feel, Sir, that in becoming a subscriber to 'The Included an expense of more than half a million cholars. And this classification of the militia, so urlitical information can be gratuitously had, in the greatd bringing the active part together for ten days only est abundance, in this region. The Yeoman, that foundoughty Knight of Castle Hill. The armed neutral, tain of light (as the Whigs say) is to be had without money and without price. And then, Sir, if we do been all on one side, treats his readers to the following under their own officers, for the purpose of being bet- tain of light (as the Whigs say) is to be had without So far from its being a Standing Army in itself, not exactly understand how the Government is the precious paragraph,—which is by no means compli-

trate and reeking in gore at the feet of Executive

outrage and usurpation.

Why what has become of the Major's memory? He washington in 1838—and yet so little does he law of what has passed under his own eyes, or so proportion in the law of what has passed under his own eyes, or so proportion in the law of what has passed under his own eyes, or so proportion in the law of what has passed under his own eyes, or so proportion in the law of what has passed under his own eyes, or so proportion in the law of the level of Executive outrage and usurpation.

"Mr. Johnson began by pouring his phials upon the Administration, and concluded with an attempt to prove that Gen. Harrison is a good Republican and no Abolitionist! Having resumed his scat, Mr. Daniel Hoge, a son of Gen. Hoge, the Republican Elector, rose, and in a very modest manner, introduced himself as the representative of his father, the Republican Elector, and asked that he be heard, not for himself,

When the prevailing excitement it is recollected that he now reh, instead of the SQ4 portion of the Sqate, of which occasionate of the Sqate, of which occasionate tens effect, of which occasionate tens of thousands are printed, is it farming duties should have been dependent of the Square of the majority in the Legislature, though with a becoming spirit of union and activity, on the part of the Republic the collection and disbursement of the revenue would licans, we look forward to a glorious victory. But materially suffer without one," a very pregnant omis- he pretends to regard the Sub-Treasury as a "great Gothere is too much at issue, to hazard it upon any possible contingency. The great principles of Virginia are important passage in Harrison's letter already quoted, staked upon the contest-and we are all aware, that the Opposition are sparing of no efforts to divide us, in order that they may defeat us. They will play off the per-sonal feelings of the Republican candidates upon each other. They will also play off upon the People, as they are now doing in Roanoke, in Mason and Jackson, some local questions—to which they affect to attach every importance, whilst their real object is to effect their own political designs-to carry their two Senators next winter, and to elect Wm. H. Harrison President. And are

these the times, when men should be thinking of their own advancement, instead of the good of the country: He who will press his petty claims umc at the hazard of defeating the Republican party, deserves no support, now or hereafter. Our only safety consists in the great maxim, "Union, harmony, self-denial, concession three or four candidates to run? Will Snider and great, to "cloud the glories of his splendid life. to wait for better times. The importance of the election the valid objections that have since been urged. In nion, and sworn to support that instrument as it ples; every thing in fact, prompts us to "take the responsibility" of throwing out these suggestions-forti-

Editor.]

The Whigs who are harping upon the Hard Times, and ascribe them to the present Administration, "remember toflorget" the scarcity of money and lowness of prices in 1819-20, and 21, when flow the present line was during the glorious administration of and to the Whigs, then, we must principally look for the present hard times.

(We have some statistics to show upon this subject, in our next) which shapping made by our Correspondent, "A Subscriber," from Mr. Clay's Speech in 1824, when the orator paints the country to be in infinitely a worse condition than it is at the present moment, notwithstanding he was then blessed with his favorite Institution of a National Bank.—The Whig slang of low prices, hard times, &c., &c., which, they are pleased to attribute to the Administration, will be exposed and exploded in our next.)

ELECTION CORRESPONDENCE THE LONG SHOT FROM CASTLE HILL [No. VII.]
Mr. Clay when holding the high office of Secretary
of State under Mr. Adams, whom he had made Presiral times we believe, on the eve of election. Mr. Le-gare, one of Mr. Rives' Spartans, (odd-looking Spar-"Things are going on well in this Democratic coun- prime minister the Republican Henry Clay, now sponty. Dr. Marshall, the Republican candidate for the State Legislature, will get a much larger majority than usual—As many of our honest Whigs say they cannot nistration, we say, of the second Adams, a number of

Corresponding Committee.

consent to vote for any man who is advocating the cause office-holders in Washington were notoriously, not only constantly employed, but directly encouraged, to write "As far as I can learn there are learn there a favor of it; and I have no hesitation in saying there will published the vilest slanders upon the saviour of New the nomination of Harrison. I look forward to the be a great many more by the first Monday in November Orleans, and worse, still upon his estimable consort, with great satisfaction, when Whiggery will be next.—We shall carry the county for Van Buren by a who was driven to a premature grave by the ruthless considerable majority, I have no doubt—even if we pens of official defamers.

After these many examples, high and low, which we should fail in the county election this spring; of which, shall hear no more about office-holders interfering in grammatical, nor popular sense of the term, requires United States might require, and the legislative provielections, or intermeddling in the politics of Virginia. Such complaints come with an ill grace from the Federal

party. Of one thing we can assure our opponents, and that is, that they will not succeed in their attempt to apply the gag to the author of "Vindex." Supposing him to be the person they designate, we are persuaded "The Whigs are beginning to lose confidence. Se-weral have told me, that they were certain Lipscomb that they drive him from a paltry public situation." might, perhaps, drive him from a paltry public situation they most certainly will not succeed in frightening him from the fearless expression of his independent opinions; so that they have nothing to gain, whatever he may have to lose, (and a great loss it would be, to be sure,) by their illiberal aspersions The very crumbs which fall from the table in the Bank Parlor would be sumptuous fare, when contrasted with the "black broth of Administration bounty." But surely it is not requiring too great a stretch of charity, or of common justice, to allow that a man may be actuated by some high motives of action; by some enthusiasm of nature, some devotion to principles, some conviction of right and duty .- But "something too much of this?"

We proceed to another topic in Mr. Rives' cabalistic epistle be not written by Mr. Rives himself to the

the condition, "that the public interest in relation to this? Why, that Mr. Rives has almost, if not entirely, regret to say, has been written with great haste and sion. We say nothing now of the neglect to notice the vernment Bank of the worst form, and he had already viz: "The measure, if adopted, must have for its object, the carrying into effect (facilitating at least, the exercise of) some of the powers positively granted to the General Government." We trust for our quotations to Mr. Rives' letter, and for the last one to the Enquirer. Let us now compare briefly the opinions of General Harrison with those of the early friends and opponents

of a National Bank, the great question upon which the

Democratic and Federal parties first divided. It is not our purpose to enter into an elaborate investigation of this much mooted and long since exhausted question. In Virginia, at least, in this matter heresy is not tolerated in any man calling himself a Republican. She has never renounced her opposition, on constitutional grounds, to a National Bank, notwithstanding the temgreat maxim, "Union, harmony, self-denial, concession — Every thing for the cause, nothing for men." In the spirit of this maxim, then, we call upon our Republican brethren to abandon their ambition and their feuds; and submit their pretensions to the impartial arbitrament of the spirit of this maxim, then, we call upon our Republican by judicial sanction, she has never acquiesced in, but has ever regarded with painful regret. She has looked stitutional power in Congress to establish one. Those their friends. We call upon the county committees; upon it, as a single spot upon his otherwise pure escut-Frantz dispute and worry each other, until the fox shall recollects with admiration, with gratitude, with love, step in to bear away the spoils of the fable? Shall his eminent services, his faithful labors, his unrivalled

which is at hand, the wiles and unprecedented efforts this famous speech, of which we have a condensed re- I could not find in the circumstances to which you refer, of the Whigs, the regard which we owe to our princi- port before us, General Harrison's reason for signing a either warrant or excuse for the exercise of the aumet: "The essential characteristic of the Government, sirous, that the people of the U. S. should be fully insponsibility of throwing out these suggestions—interest wishes of the Central as composed of limited and enumerated powers, would formed of the precise ground I occupy upon the sub-led throwing Corresponding Committee.

Editor.]

Letter as composed of limited and enumerated powers, would formed of the precise ground I occupy upon the sub-led throwing committee.

Editor.] tioned by Mr. Rives, with those expressed by eminent degree of necessity for it that may in his opinion arise men at the origin of the controversy. No one then, from the considerations to which your question refers given by the Constitution, or even intended to be be- either of these views cannot be expected," &c. stowed by its framers; but the friends of the Bank as- Again he says, "that whilst I so confidently entertain, serted, as General Harrison does now, that such an in-stitution was necessary and proper. "It is agreed on all to the want of power to establish in any of the States observed one of the principal friends of the a National Bank, I am at the same time equally desihands, proposed institution, "that the power to incorporate the rons that it should be fully understood, that I am de subscribers to a Bank, is not expressly granted." To cidedly opposed to the creation of any such institution show what little security there is in such doctrine, we in the District of Columbia. I downot believe that cite briefly, the opinions of some of the Federal leaders of that early day. "The doctrine," remarked Fisher to secure either of the advantages to which your question has reference." contest. I have, however, no fears for the result, as it the Federal journals. Why speak of the progresses long been a bugbear to many worthy persons. "Connecessary to the end for which the Constitution was thought; absolute as the axioms of mathematics. adopted, provided it is not repugnant to the natural ral orators intermeddling with the politics of other States. This role of interpretation seems it with the diffuse, doubtful, equivocating, deceptive States. What was the late a monstrous dinner in the safe, and not a very uncertain one, independently declarations, or rather non-committal of Messrs. Harri-Richmond given to Mr. Clay, a Senator from Ken. of the Constitution itself. By that instrument certain son and Rives. It is the true Republican doctrine, "I think the good cause is going ahead in Powhatan, tucky, but a device to raise political capital for the everal of the Whigs say they can't support Harrison, abortive nominee of the Harrisburg Convention." Had and I think some of them of them will take Van Buren in preference to him. We shall elect Michaux by a large majority.

That construction may be maintained to be a safe one, which promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society, and the ends the promotes the good of the society.

> qualified interdiction, and this wide scope of discretionary power follows as a legitimate corollary. To show cessary," upon which General Harrison and Mr. Rives of Alexander Hamilton, submitted to General Successful Convention:
> ington, and which, however ingenious and successful Convention:
> (Extract from the Madison papers just published.) tions of Jefferson and Madison. "It is essential to the being of a National Government, that so erroneous a conception of the meaning of the word necessary should be exploded. It is certain, that neither the charters of incorporations where the interests of the that construction. According to both, necessary often say, that it is necessary for a government or a person to do this or that thing, when nothing more is intended or understood than that the interest of the government ral ones as far as possible ought to follow. or person requires, or will be promoted by, the doing of this or that thing. The imagination can be at no loss for exemplification of the use of the word in this sense And it is the true one in which it is to be understood as used in the Constitution. To under stand the word as the Secretary of State (Mr. Jefferson does, would be to depart from its obvious and popular never before entertained

With Gen. Harrison's opinions of necessity, &c , enorsed by Mr. Rives, it would not require the ingenuity of Alexander Hamilton, to establish a National Bank at any moment. Where would we be now, if General Jackson had been thus loose and flexible in his notions His veto alone saved us from another National Bank when Congress was in favor of, nay, had voted for one, which might very easily have been taken as "an unc quivocal manifestation of public opinion in its favor. We are never safe with such doctrines in high places The people may cleet a Congress without reference o even adverse to a Bank, and yet a clear majority soon pronounce itself for such an institution. Persuasion. promises, loans, gratuities, delusions and a thousand other influences, may operate, as they have done before, upon members of Congress, who are after all, as experience has proved, fallible, very fallible mortals. By such means, the Legislature of Pennsylvania was ware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, no 8. nduced, against the clearly expressed will of its constituents, to recharter the late Bank of the U. S., an act which has the approbation of General Harrison .-But the period," observes he, "for rechartering the old institution has passed, as Pennsylvania has wisely old institution has passed, as rennsylvania has tersety taken care to appropriate to herself the benefits of its large capital." Subsequent events and the present condition of the good old Keystone State, are a sad commentary upon the wisdom which was so much the Constitution Virginia has ever had this true docsides, what ought to make us more cautious, is the fact that by a bare majority in Congress, with a President holding such opinions, this dangerous and unconsti- will be the laughing stock of her sisters, some of whom, would recommend, or is personally in latter of, our what the would on, in the reset of a bill for chartering a bank, under proper modifications, being passed by Congress and presented to him for his signature; and even in that case he says he would sign it only under the special contingencies he enumerates, to with that it had been "clearly ascertained by experience to be necessary for carrying on the financial operations of the Government, and that which considers a bank charter a contract, all subsequent legislatures are bound; and if they may be bound for 10 or 20, or 50 years, why not through all time? There will then be no escape from such an incarrying on the financial operations of the Government, he does emphatically, that unless it should be shown to be necessary for conducting the financial operations of the Government, he does not think one can be constitutionally chartered." Connecting what Gen. Harrison here says with the declaration in his address to the voters of his district in 1822, it is evident that his own leanings are decidedly against a National Bank, Mr. Van Buren is, we know, actively exerting all the influence of his high office to force upon the country a great Government, which has ever been held fatal to the librates of a free people."

Now, we assert that the man who could write this

made up his mind to go for another National Bank; for told us, if we recollect aright, for we quote from memo ry, at a time when his opposition was less decided, or attention of Mr Rives, who seems to have wan rather less avowed, that between these alternatives, he very far from the old landmarks of the Repu should at least hesitate; from which we infer that, by this time, he has nearly come to the conclusion to take Mr. Leigh's celebrated "alternative." Now, we be lieve, that when a man has sworn to obey the Constiution, and he believes a certain proposition unconstitutional, he has no alternative but to vote against it, runt colum, : t least until the Constitution is changed to suit his purpose, for which indeed it contains a proo suit his purpose, for which indeed it contains a pro-

From all this paltering and unworthy shuffling and in-incere equivocation, turn we to the frank, manly and entirely satisfactory declarations of Mr. Van Buren, as demnation by the vote of this House! much in accordance with the character as the doctrines

who concur in denying this power, nevertheless, differ upon the people themselves, to interfere at once, and cheon. She dwells upon it, however, more in sorrow among themselves in regard to the particular views save their county. What! shall the Democracy permit than in anger. She does not permit one error, however by which their respective opinions are sustained. Some She admit that Congress has a right to create such an institution, whenever the establishment becomes necessary to the collection, disbursement and preservation of the and supporter of both—to the extent certainly of supporting the 20,000 standing army of John Adams, viz.

12 additional regiments of Infantry, 6 troop of Light Thomasson thwart each other in Mason and Jackson, paragraphs, 2 Major, Generals, 3 Rejections, 3 Rejectio to the ruin of each other, and the prostration of their fection of our nature, however to be deplored, but adds would be essential, and might have a controlling efcause: When the people of Monongalia have selected sympathy to veneration. It is not to be disguised, how-feet. For, such persons make the power to establish Clayton and Tanzey as their strongest candidates, shall ever, that by this one act, Mr. Madison departed widely a Bank dependent upon them. My objection on the consone designing enemy, some flattering friend, some from those early landmarks of Republican doctrine trary, is, that the Constitution does not give Congress the Speech to Mr. Southall of the Legisla ure, each speech neatly put up and franked by him—to be directed to Tom, Dick and Harry, and then four or five hundred pounds of partizan speeches, are to go from Richmond to all parts of the State.—This is all right.—But if, Mr. Roane sends Public December and Speech as a see, general rule, that unless some imposing meet of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used a different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should have used as different decimal of the Roane should Mr. Roane sends Public Documents and Speeches, ing of the People should have made a different de- ing energy of age, ever impaired, in the slightest mea- amendment to the Constitution can remove. We know signation, the late Delegate, when true to his prin- sure, the deep rooted antipathy of Mr. Jefferson to this it to be an historical fact, that the Convention refused to confer the power on Congress, and I am opposed to its pon the Constitution.

When the bill to incorporate a National Bank was shall at any time become necessary, the only just way of his brethren, to profit by their advice, to yield to first proposed, Mr. Madison signalized himself by an to obtain it, is to ask it at the hands of the people in the their recommendation; to give way for the present, and unanswerable argument against it, which comprises all form prescribed by the Constitution. Holding this opibill establishing a National Bank, is thus triumphantly thority in question; and I am not only willing but deany means could be used, which in the language of the preamble to the bill, might be conceived to be conducive to the successful conducting of the finances, or might be conceived to tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans." As we observed before, we are not about to give the various arguments for and against a National land to conteive the various arguments for and against a National land to conteive the various arguments for and against a National land to conteive the various arguments for and against a National land the various arguments for and against a National land the various arguments for and against a National land the various arguments for and against a National land the various arguments for and against a National land the various arguments for and against a National land the various arguments for and give or with Bank, but to compare General Harrison's reasons same hold his assent to such an institution, according to the of any party, contended that the power in question, was they will see that my co-operation in the promotion of

> [Mr. Van Buren's Letter to Sherrod Williams, of 36. Here then is no doubt, no cloud, no mystification. he remarks in another place, "what is All is clear as light, definite as language can express is good old Virginia doctrine, expressed after the good rights of man, or to those which they have expressly old Virginia fashion, and the plainest farmer must rereserved to the a selves, or to the powers which are aschosen. During the administration of the second pairing the rights of any man, or the powers of any Congress the power to create corporations within the Adams, the Federal Abolition President, who had for State. "Once break down the constitutional barrier of un- truth. In the early discussions upon this subject, the fact was alluded to and has since been often repeated, that the incorporating power was withheld from Conhow diffuse, ductile and expansible, is the term "ne-cessary," upon which General Harrison and Mr. Rives lead to the creation of a Bank. The publication of the emphatically and rely with such blind securi- Madison papers completely establishes this fact, which The following is an extract from the debates in the Federal

"Mr. Madison suggested an enlargement of the mo-tion, (that of Dr. Franklin "to provide for cutting caials where deemed necessary ') into a power "to grant sions of individual States may be incompetent. means no more than needful, requisite, incidental, useful, primary object was, however, to secure an easy com-or conducire to. It is a common mode of expression to munication between the States, which the free intercourse now to be opened seemed to call for. The po-

"Mr. Randolph seconded the proposition. "Mr. King thought the power unnecessary

"Mr. Wilson. It is necessary to prevent a State rom obstructing the general welfare. Mr. King. The States will be prejudiced and divided into parties by it. In Philadelphia and New York, it will be referred to the establishment of a bank, which ense, and to give it a restrictive operation; an idea has been a subject of contention in those cities. In other places it will be referred to mercantile monopo-

"Mr. Wilson mentioned the importance of facilitating by canals the communication with the Western settlements. As to banks, he did not think with Mr. King, that the power in that point of view would excite the prejudices and parties apprehended. As to mercanmonopolies, they are already included in the

power to regulate trade.

"Col. Mason was for limiting the power to the single case of canals. He was afraid of monopolies of every sort, which he did not think were by any means already implied by the Constitution, as supposed by Mr. Wil-

"The motion being so modified as to admit a distinct question specifying and limited to the case of canals: "Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, aye 3; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Dela-"The other part fell of course, as including the power

rejected. — Madison papers, vol. 3, page 1576-77.
This makes the argument both positive and negative against the constitutionality of a National Bank complete; and no contingency, call it convenience, or excommentary upon the *irisaom* which was so the lauded by Mr. Rives's "Republican candidate." Besides, what ought to make us more cautious, is the
will not forsake it now. If she does, her remonstrances of nearly half a century will seem insincere, and she tutional corporation may be fastened upon us, for a long already, ridicule her fidelity to constitutional scruples period, if not forever. "By the doctrine of vested rights, and pronounce them to be merely the freaks of a capand that which considers a bank charter a contract, all tious and cavilling mind. Will she, now that she is

without any more regard to plan than that arising from the spontaneous succession of our thoughts,) than by citing the conclusion of Mr. Madison's famous speech delivered in 1791, which we commend to the special very far from the old landmarks of the Republican faith

"It appeared, on the whole, that the power exercised by the bill was condemned by the silence of the Con arising out of the Constitution; was condemned by the expositions of the friends of the Constitution, whilst destitution; was condemned by the explanatory amend

"Are our friends as zealous, and active and bold, as they ought to be, in denouncing and exposing the lies of the day? Warn them to look out for whoppers' on the eve of the Election." Such are the words of a letter which we received

yesterday morning. Little did we dream that in four hours after the receipt of it, we should ourselves become the subject of one of those "whoppers. We understand it is the Whig talk of this city, that in the course of the last three days we have received on account of the Crisis, \$3000, from the office-holders at Washington. As we take it for granted that this "monstrous" lie will find its way into that "common sewer," the R. Whig, we may as well take the ball at the first hop. We pronounce it then a gross falsehood. We do not recollect to have received from Washington for the last fortnight one single dollar-nor in all from Washington, members of Congress and all (personal friends and friends to the cause,) in the course of a month, scarcely more than \$300, if to that amount. The Crisis has been however fortunate enough to de rive some assistance from the members of the Legisla ture, and citizens-but the great support it has received is from a growing and unprecedented subscription list It will weather the storm, until after the Presidential Election-and make a cent or two it is to be hoped as profit to its proprietors. But if the Whig or if any Whig feels the least curiosity to know the state of its finances, he is welcome to inspect the bank accounts of the Crisis in the Exchange Bank. It will show how much money it has received, and how it is paid out.

Bank or no Bank !--- Harrison or Van Buren! This is one of the most important issues, involved in the present contest. With what admirable power does Vindex discuss it-and use up the doubtful and equivo cating policy of Gen. Harrison and his endorser Wm. C. Rives! How far does Mr. Van Buren tower in clearness and in firmness, above his competitor. Vir ginians! Friends of the Rights of the States, read, reflect, inwardly digest; and then hesitate, if you can FROM CANADA.-WARLINE.-The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman in this city looks rather warlike:

"The people on this side want to fight. The general surveyors have surveyed Lundy's Lane, and Chippewa, and are now engaged in surveying Fort Erie, view to fortification. Orders have been just received to recruit 3000 men for five years-40 dollars bounty This certainly looks like fighting." [ Buffalo Sentinel, March 27

(From the Augusta (Maine) Age, of March 31.) IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!

Troops ordered to Houlton! We learn from private sources, upon which entire cliance may be placed, that the President has ordered companies of the 1st regiment of Artillery, now in the State of New York, to proceed to Houlton. The force

now at that station consists of the other three companies of the regiment named. The regiment is commanded by Col. Pierce, and the sum total of its effective strength was 398 men, last November, as we find by the latest army returns. This is not its legal complement, but whether or not it has been since recruited, we have no means of ascertaining, &c. It is evident that the prospect of an amicable adjust

ment of the N. E. Boundary question is every day growing weaker, that this question is fast approaching that it must either soon be settled, or th peaceful relations between this country and Great Bri-tain be suspended, and that even war may eventually grow out of it. That the President will if possible maintain peace, and at the same time firmly support the rights of Maine, we have no doubt. His character ibines in a remarkable degree, courage and discre tion; and on this question he enjoys the entire confi dence of the whole country.

Deaths.

Departed this life on the 21st of February, at the residence of his father, in the County of Powhatan, Thomas James Scott, aged 29 years.
Selfom has the melancholy duty of paying a last tribute to deafter, in the County of Powhatan, Thomas James Scott, aged 29 years.

Seldom has the melancholy duty of paying a last tribute to departed worth been more keenly felt, or strongly called for, than on the present occasion. Gifted in a rare degree, with all the manly virtues that dignify the human character, with a heart feelingly alive to the sorrows of others, and overflowing with the kindless sympathies of our nature, he won without effort the love of all who knew him, whilst his strict morality, energy and enterprize, gave promise to his friends of a life of usefulness and honor. But alast the hopes that gladdened the parent's heart are now buried with him who fondly inspired them. The restlessness of youth, anded by that love of change, more or less common to all, induced him to leave his family and friends, in quest of better fortunes in a distant State. The heart of friendship bleeds, as it bitterly remembers that first and fatal error of his life. Like many other no-ble Virginians, he yielded to the syren voice, that whispered so much in praise of that Eldorado of the South, whilst it promised the decaying fortunes of their native State. It was there, whits failing for wealth, which he desired, not for its own sake, but as he often said, "for the glorious privilege of being independent," that he contracted a disease, the effects of which never left, him. He returned from Mississippi, wasted by suffering and pain, the mere shadow of his former self, his energies gone, and the image of death already stamped upon his brow, soon to add another to the list of those who have failen victures tog deadly and consuming climate.—He is gone—and if ever there lived one whom all loved without envy, who seemed destined to pursue "the even temof of his way," blessed with the kindest wishes of his fellow men, such was my poor friend, now sleeping in the unbroken stemof of the toulls. Often shall Hook for him in vain, mong our leaves of the toulls. Often shall Hook for him in vain, mong our leaves the contracted and the cof ing climate.—He is you be seemed desained wishes of his benefit of his way," blessed with the kindest wishes of his men, such was my poor friend, now sleeping in the unbroken silence of the tomb. Often shall I look for him in vain, among our former comrades; his noble form towering above the rest, and aniformer comrades; his noble form towering above the rest, and aniformer to be a heart, yet more noble still. He is gone: But thank has a heart, yet more noble still. He is gone and done nothing the hour of death mated by a heart, yet more noise still. He is gone! I Heaven, he was not afraid to meet his Maker—he had do in life, which would upbraid his conscience in the hour Farewell! a long farewell! The prayers of a tender not rerewell; a long farewell! The prayers of a tender mother, daily accending the throne of mercy, for his restoration could not delay his spirit in a world of woe, but like the dew-drop, too pure for earth, it has exhaled to Heaven, to rest in peace on the boson of God, 'till time itself shall be no more.

earth, it has exhaled to Heaven, to rest in peace on the bosom of God, 'till time itself shall be no more.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone.

Departed this life, at his residence in New Kent County, the 6th instant, Capain Richiago Donson, in the 76th year of his age—leaving an aged widow, sister and son, together with many grand children and friends to deplore his loss, but their loss is his infinite gain.—He was a tender husband, affectionate father and true triend—always ready to serve his country, as well as his neighbors. But it has pleased an all-wise Providence to call him hence. We can say no more, than that he lived and died an honest man—the noblest work of God.

Notice—The 6th Annual Meeting of the Virginia

Notice.-The 6th Annual Meeting of the Virginia Tract Society will be held on Wednesday, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., in the 1st Presbyterian Church. Se veral addresses may be expected. The public are in vited to attend.

THE Co-partnership of BRANCH & AGEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be conducted at the same stand by the subscriber, who returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their very liberal encouragement. He will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted supply of such goods as will suit his customers.—All debts due the late firm of Branch & Agee, must be paid to the subscriber, and all debts due from said firm, will be settled by him on application.

HENRY B. BRANCH.

Ca Ira, Cumberland, 20th March, 1840.

Ca Ira, Cumberland, 20th March, 1840.

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Stoo REWARD.

A BSCONDED or stolen from the house of sohn Perry, in the County of Louisa, and State of Virginia, on Saturday night, the 4th of April, 1849, a bright Mulatto Girl, about 16 or 17 years old; she is very likely, has a bushy head of hair, a small sext of black appearance under one eye, not recollected which. Saidgirl was permitted by the subscriber to go to the house of the said Perry, to wait on his, the said Perry's, wife, and the subscriber has reason to believe that the said Perry has taken her off.

The said John Perry is a very small man, about 33 or 34 years old, has a thick beard of brownish cast, lean and bony face, and would be considered an unlikely man. I will give the above reward if the said girl is apprehended out of the State of Virginia, fifty dollars if apprehended within the State and out of the country of Louisa, and twenty five dollars if she is apprehended in the county of Louisa, and in either case to be secured so that the subscriber get her again.

CLIFTON R. HENSON.

CLIFTON R. HENSON

and the most the Report and the accompanying Bill is the street of the protein and the accompanying Bill is the street of the protein and the street of the